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APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO 09/047,030 03/24/98 COTICHINI \Box **EXAMINER** LM02/1109 IRELL & MANELLA LLP DALENCOURT, Y 1800 AVENUE OF THE STERS **ART UNIT** PAPER NUMBER SUITE 900 LOS ANGELES CA 90067 2735 **DATE MAILED:**

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

11/09/99

Office Action Summary

Application No. **09/047,030**

Applicant(s)

Cotichini et al

Examiner

Yves Dalencourt

Group Art Unit 2735



X Responsive to communication(s) filed on Mar 24, 1998	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
This action is FINAL .	
Since this application is in condition for allowance except in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1	
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failuapplication to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Exter 37 CFR 1.136(a).	ure to respond within the period for response will cause the
Disposition of Claims	
X Claim(s) 1-97	is/are pending in the application.
Of the above, claim(s)	is/are withdrawn from consideration.
Claim(s)	is/are allowed.
	is/are rejected.
Claim(s)	is/are objected to.
☐ Claims	are subject to restriction or election requirement.
Application Papers	
⊠ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drav	wing Review, PTO-948.
☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are ob	•
☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on	
☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.	
☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner	r.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	
☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign prior	rity under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copie	es of the priority documents have been
received.	
☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial l	Number)
\square received in this national stage application from	the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
*Certified copies not received:	
☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic pri	iority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
Attachment(s)	
Notice of References Cited, PTO-892	
	r No(s)4
☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413	1. H. F. PT1-948
☐ Interview Summary, P10-413 ☑ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO	1-948 Substitute 110 - 171
☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152	
SEE OFFICE ACTION O	ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

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DETAILED ACTION

This action is responsive to communication filed on 03/24/1998.

Drawings

1. This application has been filed with informal drawings which are acceptable for examination purposes only. Formal drawings will be required when the application is allowed.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement filed 10/02/1998 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each U.S. and foreign patent; each publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the Canadian patent 2036131 referred to therein has not been considered because it is not legible.

Double Patenting

3. Claims 1 - 3, 7, 8, 12, 17, 20 - 26, 29 - 32, 37 - 40, 42 - 47, 56, 57, 61 - 64, 74 - 78, and 80 - 85 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1 - 13 of U. S. Patent No. 5802280 since the claims, if allowed, would improperly extend the "right to exclude" already granted in the patent.

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The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the patent and is covered by the patent since the patent and the application are claiming common subject matter, as follows:

Regarding claims 1 - 3, 37 - 38, 42, 57, a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connectable to said host system through a global network (see preamble of claim 1 of patent '280), said method comprising the steps of automatically providing said host system with said identifying indicia through said global network for determining the identity of said electronic device (claims 1 and 7 of patent '280); and providing said host system with one or more of the global network communication links used to enable transmission between said electronic device and said host system, said communication links used for determining the location of said electronic device (claim 1 of patent '280).

Regarding claims 7 and 40, the method of claims 3 and 38 wherein the step of providing said host system with said identifying indicia through said global network, and said step of providing said identifying indicia to said host system through said telephone network occur at a predetermined intervals (claim 5 of patent '280).

Regarding claim 8, the method of claim 7 wherein said electronic device is lost or stolen and said method further including the step of tracing lost or stolen electronic devices (claim 1 of patent '280).

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Regarding claim 17, the method of claim 1 wherein said electronic device is a computer having a hard drive (claim 3 of patent '280).

Regarding claims 20, 31, 39, the method of claims 1 and 37 wherein said step of evading detection is accomplished by providing an agent which is operable without interfering with the normal operation of said electronic device (claim 7 of patent '280).

Regarding claim 32, the method of claim 31 wherein the step of providing said host system with said identifying indicia occurs without causing audible or visible signals to be emitted from said electronic device (claim 8 of patent '280).

Regarding claim 43, the method of claim 1 wherein the agent is encoded in one or more forms, including software, firmware and hardware (claim 9 of the patent '280 explicitly mentions that an agent is disposed on the ROM BIOS non-volatile memory of said electronic device for initiating communication with said host system). Based on that claim 43 is rejected.

Regarding claim 44, the method of claim 43 wherein the agent is encoded in one or more device components in the electronic device, including internal non-volatile memory device, communication device, processor, digital signal processor, integrated circuit and hardware circuit. Claim 44 is rejected for the same reason in claim 43.

Regarding claim 45, the method of claim 44 wherein the internal non-volatile memory device includes one of ROM BIOS, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, and Flash ROM. Claim 45 is rejected for the same reason in claim 43.

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Regarding claim 46, the method of claim 44 wherein the communication device is a modem (claim 4 of patent '280).

Regarding claim 47, the method of claim 46 wherein the Agent establishes communication with the host system by using a command function which initializes the communication and a call management function which interfaces with the host system (claim 9 of patent '280 recites means for establishing an interface.......said host system which implicitly involves an initialization function and a management function. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have interpreted this limitation in order to make the limitation of claim 47 obvious. Based on that claim 47 is rejected.

Claims 56, 57, 61 - 64, 74 - 78, and 80 - 85 are drawn to substantially the same limitations as claims 1 - 3, 7, 8, 12, 17, 20 - 26, 29 - 32, 37 - 40, 42 - 47 are rejected for the same reason.

Furthermore, there is no apparent reason why applicant was prevented from presenting claims corresponding to those of the instant application during prosecution of the application which matured into a patent. See *In re Schneller*, 397 F.2d 350, 158 USPQ 210 (CCPA 1968). See also MPEP § 804.

4. Claims 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 13 - 17, 20 - 26, 31, 33 - 34, 37 - 39, 41 - 56, 61 - 65, 68 - 71, and 73 - 94 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1 - 47 of copending Application No. 08/871,221. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

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The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the referenced copending application and would be covered by any patent granted on that copending application since the referenced copending application and the instant application are claiming common subject matter, as follows:

Regarding claims 1,8, 20, 13, 37 - 39, 57, and 63, a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connectable to said host system through a global network; said method comprising the steps of automatically providing said host system with said identifying indicia through said global network for determining the identity of said electronic device; and providing said host system with one or more of the global network communication links used to enable transmission between said electronic device and said host system, said communication links used for determining the location of said electronic device (claim 1 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 2, the method of claim 1, wherein said global network is the network (claim 44 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 9, the method of claim 2, wherein said step of providing said host system with said one or more of the Internet communication links is accomplished using a traceroute routine (claim 46 of application No. 08/871,221).

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Regarding claim 11, the method of claim 2, wherein said step of providing said host system with said identifying indicia is accomplished by sending a domain name service query with said identifying indicia encoded therein (claim 45 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 17, the method of claim 1, wherein said electronic device is a computer having a hard drive (claim 14 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 26, the method of claim 17, wherein said step of loading said agent within said computer is accomplished by loading said agent within said computer is accomplished by loading said agent on the ROM BIOS (claim 18 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 43, the method of claim 7 or 40, wherein the agent is encoded in one or more forms, including software, firmware and hardware (claim 2 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 44, the method of claim 43, wherein the agent is encoded in one or more device components in the electronic device, including internal non-volatile memory device, communication device, processor, digital signal processor, integrated circuit and hardware circuit (claim 3 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 45, the method of claim 44 wherein the internal non-volatile memory device includes one of ROM BIOS, ROM, EPROM, EEPROM, and Flash ROM (claim 4 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 46, the method of claim 44 wherein the communication device is a modem (claim 5 of application No. 08/871,221).

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Regarding claim 47, the method of claim 46 wherein the Agent establishes communication with the host system by using a command function which initializes the communication and a call management function which interfaces with the host system (claim 6 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 48, the method of claim 43, wherein the agent establishes communication with the host system independent of instructions from the electronic device (claim 7 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 50, the method of claim 42, wherein the agent is activated prior to loading the operation system (claim 8 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 51, the method of claim 50, wherein the agent is activated by loading into an internal volatile memory and running the agent prior to activating the operation system (claim 9 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 52, the method of claim 50, which comprises the step of checking whether the agent is also found on a hard disk within the electronic device; and copying the agent to the hard disk prior to loading and running the agent (claim 10 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 53, the method of claim 44, wherein a first component of the Agent is provided in a first device component and a second component of the Agent is provided in a second device component (claim 11 of application No. 08/871,221).

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Regarding claim 54, the method of claim 53, wherein the first component of the Agent includes a secure protocol component of the Agent which communicates with the electronic device's operating system (claim 12 of application No. 08/871,221).

Regarding claim 55, the method of claim 53, wherein the Agent immediately establishes the communication link with the host system to transmit the identifying indicia of the electronic device if the secure protocol component fails to establish communication with the operating system (claim 13 of application No. 08/871,221).

Claims 14 - 16, 21 - 25, 31, 33 - 34, 49, 56, 61, 62, 64 - 65, 68 - 71, and 73 - 94 are drawn to substantially the same limitations as claims 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17, 20, 26, 37 - 39, 43 - 48, 50 - 55, 57, and 63 are rejected for the same reason.

Furthermore, there is no apparent reason why applicant would be prevented from presenting claims corresponding to those of the instant application in the other copending application. See *In re Schneller*, 397 F.2d 350, 158 USPQ 210 (CCPA 1968). See also MPEP § 804.

5. Claims 1, 3 - 10, 12, 16, 18 - 32, 35 - 40, 44, 46 - 69, 74 - 78, 80, and 82 - 84 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting over claims 1 - 47 of U. S. Patent No. 5,764,892 since the claims, if allowed, would improperly extend the "right to exclude" already granted in the patent.

The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the patent and is covered by the patent since the patent and the application are claiming common subject matter, as

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follows: (claims 1, 37, and 57 of Application Number '030 are the same as claims 1, 26 - 28, 30 - 32, and 38 of 'Patent Number '892); (claims 3, and 33 of Application Number '030 are the same as claims 14 and 21 of 'Patent Number '892); (claim 4 of Application Number '030 are the same as claim 22 of 'Patent Number '892); (claims 5 and 6 of Application Number '030 are the same as claims 22 of 'Patent Number '892); (claim 7 of Application Number '030 are the same as claim 21 of 'Patent Number '892); (claim 9 of Application Number '030 are the same as claim 46 of 'Patent Number '892); (claim 15 of Application Number '030 are the same as claim 23 of 'Patent Number '892); (claim 24 of Application Number '030 are the same as claim 28 of 'Patent Number '892); (claim 25 of Application Number '030 are the same as claim 30 of 'Patent Number '892); (claim 26 of Application Number '030 are the same as claim 31 of 'Patent Number '892); (claim 64 of Application Number '030 are the same as claim 7 of 'Patent Number '892); (claim 78 of Application Number '030 are the same as claim 15 of 'Patent Number '892).

Claims 8 - 10, 12, 16, 18 - 32, 35 - 40, 44, 46 - 63, 65 - 69, 74 - 77, 80, and 82 - 84 are drawn to substantially the same limitations as claims 1, 3 - 7, 15, 24 - 26, 33, 37, 66, and 78 are rejected for the same reason.

Furthermore, there is no apparent reason why applicant was prevented from presenting claims corresponding to those of the instant application during prosecution of the application which matured into a patent. See *In re Schneller*, 397 F.2d 350, 158 USPQ 210 (CCPA 1968). See also MPEP § 804.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. Claim 2 recites the limitation "the Internet" in (claim 2, lines 1 and 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 9, and 11 - 12 are necessarily rejected as being dependent upon the rejection of claim 2.

8. Claims 48 - 52, and 86 - 90 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claims 48 and 49, the limitation of "the agent establishes communication with the host system independent of instructions from the electronic device "is unclear. How can the agent operate independently of instructions from the electronic device, when the agent itself is a set of instructions from the electronic device?

9. Regarding claims 50 - 52, and 86 - 90, while applicant may be his or her own lexicographer, a term in a claim may not be given a meaning repugnant to the usual meaning of that term. See *In re Hill*, 161 F.2d 367, 73 USPQ 482 (CCPA 1947). The term "operating

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system" in claims 50 - 52 is used by the claim to mean "MS-DOS," (page 34, line 10 of the specification), while the accepted meaning is "the software that controls the operation of a computer and directs the processing of programs (as by assigning storage space in memory and controlling input and output functions)," See Webster's Collegiate Dictionary Tenth Edition. Any software activated prior to activating an application would be part of the operating system itself and therefore the Agent (which is the software as to the specification) could not be operated prior to activating the operating system.

Claims 48 - 52, and 86 - 90 are unable to reject on art due to the 112 deficiencies mentioned above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 11. Claims 1 8, 12, 14, 17 49, 53 83, and 91 94 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sheffer et al (US 5218367; hereinafter Sheffer).

Regarding claims 1, 7 - 8, 12, and 14, a method for tracing a electronic device (Sheffer's vehicle contains electronic and is therefore an electronic device) having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device

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connectable to said host system through a global network (Sheffer discloses cellular signal processing units located in the vehicle which transmit emergency message transmission to a remote monitoring station, see abstract), said method comprising the steps of automatically providing said host system with said identifying indicia through said global network for determining the identity of said electronic device (Sheffer's system operates independently of some of the electronics in the vehicle, e.g., the radio.; summary of the invention, see abstract); and providing said host system with one or more of the global network communication links used to enable transmission between said electronic device and said host system, said communication links used for determining the location of said electronic device (summary of the invention, see abstract).

Regarding claim 2, the examiner takes official notice that the telephone system of Sheffer is connected to the Internet system and furthermore, that telecommunications data was transferred on the same networks used to transfer Internet data. Thus, the global network of Sheffer is the Internet network.

Regarding claims 3 and 38, Sheffer et al teaches a vehicle tracking system which comprises the steps of providing said identifying indicia to said host system through said telephone network; and determining the location of said electronic device by tracing the source of said identifying indicia within said telephone network (figure 1; paragraph bridging between col. 3 & col. 4).

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Regarding claims 4 - 6, and 58 - 60, Sheffer et al does not specifically teach a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connected to said host system through a cablevision network, a wireless radio frequency network, and a wireless microwave network. However, one artisan in the art recognizes that using these elements is a variation of design choice depends on the environment. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included a cablevision network, a wireless radio frequency network, and a wireless microwave network in Sheffer et al's device for allowing communication between a remote station and an electronic device.

Regarding claim 17, the examiner takes official notice that hard drives were known and widely used to store data. Thu, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have used a hard drive in Sheffer et al's device in order of reducing cost of storing data in a system.

Regarding claims 18 - 30, the examiner takes official notice that all the elements of claims 18 - 30 are well known in the art of computer systems.

Regarding claims 43 - 45, the examiner takes official notice that the operation of an electronic device such Sheffer et al's cellular signal processing unit could be encoded in one or more forms, including software, firmware and hardware using well known techniques in the art.

Furthermore, it was known to use non-volatile memory devices in such devices such as ROM. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art to have used these techniques because they were well known in the art for this purpose.

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Regarding claim 46, Sheffer et al's cellular signal processing unit contains a modem to transfer digital information in the unit into analog radio signals (see cellular transceiver 32 in figure 2).

Regarding claim 47, Sheffer et al's system implicitly contains a command and a call management function to initialize the communication and interface with the host system (see figure 1).

Regarding claim 53, the method of claim 44, wherein a first component of the Agent is provided in a first device component and a second component of the Agent is provided in a second device component (26, 28, 30, 32, and 45, figure 2).

Regarding claims 54 and 55, Sheffer et al teaches at figure 2, a secure protocol component of the agent (connection between battery backup charger 40 and car battery 42) which communicates with the electronic device's operating system (car battery 42 allows for the operation of the car and thus is part of its operating system). Sheffer further teaches that the operation of his system does not fail if the secure protocol component fails to establish communication with the operating system, but rather, immediate communication with the host system is still possible through the use of a battery back-up 44. See col. 6, lines 8 - 25).

Claims 9 - 11, 13, 15, 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sheffer et al (US 5218367; hereinafter Sheffer) in view of Wesinger Jr., et al (US 5778367; hereinafter Wesinger, Jr.).

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Regarding claims 9 - 11, 13, 15, 16, Sheffer et al teaches all the limitations of claim 2 but fails to specifically teach the use of traceroute to find location.

However, Wesinger, Jr. et al teaches in an art related field of identification system, an automated on-line information service and directory, particularly for the world wide web which uses a traceroute routine to find location (col. 7, lines 18 - 28 and col. 8, lines 15 - 30) for the purpose of obtaining easily information about people on the Internet and their location.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention made to have used a traceroute routine in Sheffer's et al device as evidence by Wesinger, Jr. et al because Sheffer teaches tracing a call to its originating location and Wesinger teaches the use of traceroute for the purpose of obtaining easily information about people on the Internet and their location.

Claims 31 - 37, 39 - 41, 56 - 83, and 91 - 94 have the same problems as claims 1 - 30, 38, 42 - 55, 84 - 90 and are rejected for the same reason.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

12. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371© of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

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Claims 1 - 8, 10, 17 - 40, 42 - 67, 71 - 76, and 81 - 94, are rejected under 35
 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cotichini et al (US 5802280; hereinafter Cotichini).

Regarding claims 1, 8, 17 - 20, 36 - 37, 47, 56 - 57, 61 - 67, 75, 85, and 91 - 94, Cotichini et al teaches a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connectable to said host system through a global network (col. 2, lines 6 - 11, see abstract), said method comprising the steps of automatically providing said host system with said identifying indicia through said global network for determining the identity of said electronic device (col. 2, lines 33 - 58, see abstract); and providing said host system with one or more of the global network communication links used to enable transmission between said electronic device and said host system, said communication links used for determining the location of said electronic device (col. 2, lines 12 - 22, abstract).

Regarding claims 2, 33 - 34, 65, and 71 - 73, Cotichini et al teach all the limitations but fail to specifically teach a global network which is the Internet. However, the examiner takes official notice that computers use protocols in order to communicate to each other, and which are also used on the Internet. Therefore, the global network of Cotichini et al is the Internet. Also, telecommunications data are transferred on the same networks used to transfer Internet data.

Regarding claims 3 and 38, Cotichini et al teaches a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connected to said host system through a telephone network, and comprises the steps of providing said identifying indicia to said host system through said

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telephone network; and determining the location of said electronic device by tracing the source of said identifying indicia within said telephone network (col. 6, lines 49 - 53).

Regarding claims 4 - 6, and 58 - 60, Cotichini et al does not specifically teach a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connected to said host system through a cablevision network, a wireless radio frequency network, and a wireless microwave network. However, one artisan in the art recognizes that using these elements is a matter of design choice depends on the environment (see col. 12, lines 48 - 56). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have included a cablevision network, a wireless radio frequency network, and a wireless microwave network in Cotichini et al's device for allowing communication between a remote station and an electronic device.

Regarding claims 7, 40, 42, and 76, Cotichini et al teaches a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connectable to said host system through a global network which comprises the step of providing said host system with said identifying indicia through said global network, and said step of providing said identifying indicia to said host system through said telephone network occur at a predetermined intervals (col. 2, lines 6 - 11; see abstract).

Regarding claim 10, Cotichini et al teaches a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connectable to said host system through a global network which comprises the

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step of providing said host system with said identifying indicia is accomplished by sending a data packet including address information relating to the source of the global network transmission (col. 6, lines 10 - 23).

Regarding claim 17, Cotichini et al and Wesinger, Jr. et al teach all the limitations, and Cotichini et al further teaches an electronic device which is a computer having a hard drive (col. 2, lines 46 - 59 and col. 5, lines 25 - 28).

Regarding claims 21 - 26, Cotichini et al teaches a method which comprises the step of loading said agent within said computer which is accomplished by loading said agent within the boot sector, the partition sector of said hard drive (paragraph bridging between col. 3 & col. 4 and between col. 4 & col. 5).

Regarding claims 27 - 30, Cotichini et al teaches a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connectable to said host system through a global network which comprises an agent which is a terminated and stay resident program, a virtual device driver program, a file filter program (paragraph bridging between col. 3 & col. 4).

Regarding claims 31, 39, and 63, Cotichini et al teaches a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connectable to said host system through a global network which comprises an agent which provides said identifying indicia automatically and without user intervention (see claim 7).

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Regarding claims 32 and 64, Cotichini et al teaches a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connectable to said host system through a global network which comprises the step of providing said host system with said identifying indicia occurs without causing audible or visible signals to be emitted from said electronic device (see claim 8).

Regarding claims 35 and 74, Cotichini et al teaches a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connectable to said host system through a global network which comprises the step of assigning said identifying indicia to said agent wherein said identifying indicia comprises a unique electronic serial number, said electronic serial number for enabling the determination of the identity of said electronic device associated with said agent (col. 6, lines 55 - 60; see also abstract).

Regarding claims 43 - 46, and 81 - 84, Cotichini et al teaches a method for tracing a electronic device having an agent initiating communication and providing identifying indicia to a host system, said electronic device connectable to said host system through a global network which comprises an agent encoded in one or more forms, including software, firmware and hardware (col. 2, lines 54 - 59 see also claim 1).

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 14. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 15. Claims 9, and 11 16, 41, 68 70, and 77 80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cotichini et al (US 5802280; hereinafter Cotichini) as applied to claim 2, above, and further in view of Wesinger, Jr. et al (US 5778367; hereinafter Wesinger, Jr.).

Regarding claims 9, 11, 15 - 16, 41, 68 - 70, Cotichini et al teaches all the limitations, but fails to specifically teach a method for tracing electronic devices which comprises the step of providing said host system with said one or more of the Internet communication links is accomplished using a traceroute routine.

However, Wesinger, Jr. teaches, in an art related field of identification system, an automated on-line information service and directory, particularly for the world wide web which comprises the step of providing said host system with said one or more of the Internet communication links is accomplished using a traceroute routine (col. 7, lines 18 - 28 and col. 8, lines 15 - 30) for the purpose of obtaining easily information about people on the Internet and their location.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention made to have included a step of providing said host system with said one or more of the

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Internet communication links is accomplished using a traceroute routine in Cotichini et al's device as taught by Wesinger, Jr. et al for the purpose of obtaining easily information about people on the Internet and their location.

Regarding claims 12 - 14, 77 - 80, Cotichini et al and Wesinger, Jr. et al teach all the limitations on claim 2, and Cotichini et al further teaches a method step of providing a list of lost or stolen electronic devices to said host system and comparing said list of lost or stolen electronic devices with said identifying indicia to determine if said electronic device is lost or stolen (col. 12, lines 5 - 13).

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yves Dalencourt whose telephone number is (703) 308-8547. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 7: 00 AM to 6-00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Horabilk, can be reached on (703) 305-4704. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 305-3988.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-8576

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Yves Dalencourt

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